

# The Daily Gazetteer.

Num. 1842

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14. 1741.

## SECOND INTERVIEW at the GLOBE.



A M mightily oblig'd to you, Gentlemen, for taking this Trouble.—You see what respect I pay to your Commands, by my late Paper on POLITICAL WRITINGS.—It was with some Reluctancy I published it at this Juncture, when so many evil-temper'd People are busy throwing out Insinuations of malicious Designs against the Liberties of the People, and the exorbitant Power of the Crown, and the prevailing Progress of Corruption.—I was aware of these People would give a wrong Turn to my Endeavour, and endeavour to represent him who is a Party to Licence, the Rust and Bane of true Freedom, as a Party to Liberty itself. But notwithstanding this, I shall forbear speaking fairly on so momentous a subject, especially now, when if cordially united, we are the Fate of Europe as well as our own.

Do you like that Paper?—Freeman, thou'rt as dull as a mere Pack-horse, a Ministerial Drudge come to act against thyself as well as the Nation.—I am sorry to hear of your System.—Crown'd Heads are to be eternally with Panegyric.—Lords are to be eternally with Compliments.—Bishops meet with eternal Praise.—and a H. of C. with Passive Obedience.—Excellent Doctrine this to a Free People.—You think you have made many Converts?

It is extremely pleasant, F. to hear you one Mingle high in the Whig Strain, and then arguing the utmost Vehemency on Tory Principles.—Man, this is such a Contradiction as cannot be even in a Gazetteer. Learn of the—

Of the Cuckow, I warrant, to be always in the House.—Come, Gentlemen, fair and soft; I'll answer your Objections.—grant me but Time and Patience.—Nor will I insist on a very large Portion of your Time.

Begin then, thou art a furious Undertaker.—I am of universal Apology.—A—

—Dear Sir, hold a little—otherwise I shall forget you dislike'd, and what I am to clear up.—

You would insinuate, that in my last Paper I am for a slavish Respect to Dignities and Characters.—Why, look you, Sir, the very retaining of the Form of our Government is a clear Instance that Respect was intended to be preserved.—

Princes have a Prince, limited in a Manner suitable to their Dignity; they call him DOGE, and every one knows what Measure of Reverence is his Due.—

They have a DUKE so they have a SENATE also with great Powers and Privileges, and upon stead-fastly maintaining and supporting these, as settled by their Publick Safety depends; and by a steady Adherence thereto has been long preserved.—What is there must be right here.—Allowing for the

of our Constitution, nor can there be a grosser Inequality in Nature than to say—Our Titles are by Institution superior to those at Venice, but the Duke does not owe so much Respect.

O rare, Mr. F.—Is this the Language of the Whigs?—Are these Whig Principles?—Are they compatible with Liberty?—Or are they not the Principles of Arbitrary Government, better cook'd up, and agreeably season'd?—Ah, Mr. F. Mr. F. we are the Source of some Folks new Principles.—

Not to be told, that a Tory Creed may be preach'd by a Whig Administration.—We understand so

well how to masque your own Sentiments, that you suspect every Man you converse with, of Diffidence.—But let me tell you, Sir, there is a Difference between Whigs and Republicans; those who care for the Monarchs make Cyphers of their Great Councils, and would be as much displeased to see a Cypher of their Prince; they are of the old Religion in

Principle.—To the Law and to the Testimony.—They are too honest to be Slaves, they are too just to be Princes Tools.—They know our Freedom is secured by the Constitution; they are sensible that Liberty must exert itself in the Government; they discern Liberty to depend on Government, and they discern Liberty to support one—that they may not be the other. Thus you see, Sir, it is not Passive Obedience I inculcate—but rational Zeal for Liberty.

—More playing with Words, in truth, 'Squire—more playing with Words.

R. F. No, Mr. D. it is you play with Words.—I endeavour to use them.—You have play'd so long with some Terms of Importance, that whenever the People hear them mentioned they are ready to laugh.—We have no longer any serious Maxims of Government, or Rules for the Conduct of Private Life.—All Restrictions (however reasonable or necessary) are thought oppressive, and the Man whose Temper renders him no Savage—is look'd on as a SLAVE.

C. S. Stuff, Declaration, Cant.—R. F. The shortest Way with the Dissenters.—Persecution is your sole Method of convincing; when in Power, by Acts, when out, by Words.—But, Sir, don't you sometimes write Allegories, which if not damn'd Stuff are on the Borders of Rank Treason?—Don't you often affect to heighten trivial Subjects by a swelling Diction?—Nay, do you not now and then fall into the Dumps, and deplore your Country?—Is this Cant?—If not in you, why in me? Come, come, Sir, the World's wiser than to think you monopolize Common Sense.—If a Sprinkling of it appears in a Gazetteer, the Publick will own it.

C. D. But hark you, F. speak candidly.—Is there not something intended against the Press?—Don't you endeavour, as far as you can, to prepare the World for it?—Is there not a Rod in— for us Scribblers?—Tell Truth, now, old Acquaintance.

R. F. The Usage the late Parliament receiv'd from yourself and Friends without Repentment, would certainly incline any except your Party to believe the Administration mild and the Legislature indulgent, to such a degree as to kindle Gratitude.—But, Sir, I will answer you freely;—I think the Press in the utmost Danger.—It what I have heard be true, there are People who are determin'd to push for—I need not explain it. To go such Lengths as are not to be endured, in hopes of compelling the Administration to do—what they hope would not be permitted.—On the same Principle some Folks were for repealing the Riot Act,—that they might make the Government odious by reviving it, to which they intended to have forc'd them by Tumults.—Here lies the Disease of the Press,—past Hopes of Recovery I doubt.

C. S. Then you are of Opinion Prosecutions will follow at last.

R. F. Yes, Sir,—in case you write the Mob into a Rebellion.—This is a melancholy Subject, every good-natur'd Man must be in pain for the Consequences of the many Arts now practis'd to inflame the People.—You may feed yourself with what Fancies you will, but in time even the Vulgar will distinguish who are true Friends to Freedom.—Your Violence will ruin you.—Charges without Proofs recoil on their Authors.

C. D. Ay, ay, so they will.—But, good Mr. F. who can prove things against Men in Power.—There is not a Fellow in Newgate, as a worthy Gentleman said in a certain Place, who would not defy the Justice of his Country, if he had all the Evidence against him in his Pocket.

R. F. That worthy Friend of yours, Sir, had the Misfortune to have a warm Temper, and was so unlucky as to meet with many Disappointments.—His Language on that Occasion was as bad as the Insinuation was base.—Worse neither of 'em could be.—But, Sir, why did you repeat it, since the Reasoning is fallacious.—A Patriot advances nothing but what is true.—If a thing is true, it cannot want Proofs.—Why then should you not produce them?—Either a Man accuses another from Passion or from Conviction.—If from Passion, it ought to go for nothing,—if from Conviction, then what he charges him with is so,—let him therefore shew the Grounds of his Conviction.—You would not turn a Minister out, in order to know why you desir'd to have him turn'd out?—In a Word, either Evidence,—or Silence,—or Tyranny.

C. S. Or Slavery, Corruption, and Contradictions.

R. F. Your Party, Sir, deal in nothing else.—When the Tories revolted on Principle, you reviled them.—Did not this shew you expected they should be Slaves to your Dictates?—You have drawn over some covetous Men from the Government by Promises, is not this Corruption?—You write sometimes like a Protestant Whig, don't your Acquaintance own this borders upon Contradiction?—I wonder such crazy Folks like Wrestling.

C. D. Then I find, Mr. F. you are for a Ministry everlasting.

R. F. I am, Sir, for doing Justice to all Men, Ministers as well as Patriots.—I am for Accusations when well grounded,—and for punishing false Accusers.—I had rather swallow Mysteries in Religion, than Paradoxes in Politicks.—And to speak without Reserve, had rather see you write Craftsman to your last Breath, than to

find you Under-secretary to one of your Patrons.—In short, Sir, I am for punishing bad Ministers, and for keeping such Men out of Power as would punish good ones, to serve their Purposes.—I don't wonder at your talking of an everlasting Ministry, when I know you would be glad to pack a perpetual Parliament.—

C. D. That's a Charge without Proof, Freeman.

R. F. No, Sir, your List, and Introduction to it, are Proofs, indisputable Proofs, to such as will read.

C. S. Come, let us go.—This Fellow can inform us of nothing I see.

R. F. I grant that; but possibly I may be able to inform the People.—That the Constitution is the Bulwark of their Liberties.—That you and your Associates are endeavouring to undermine it,—and if it should tumble, what ever becomes of others, it must knock the Common People flat.—You want to run back to our old Gothic Form,—and as some of your Patrons have vast Estates, would fain stock them with Vassals instead of Farmers.

C. D. Ay, ay, inform them of what you will.

C. S. We shall always have the People.

R. F. Pray God you don't sell them then.—Adieu, Gentlemen, for ever.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Hague, Oct. 20.

There are particular Advices of the 7th Instant N. S. from Vienna, that on the 7th in the Morning a Bavarian Trumpeter arriv'd there with Dispatches which he said he was to deliver to the Velt-Marshal de Kevenhuller's own Hand, who being inform'd thereof order'd him to be brought to him blind-folded. What his Errand was is not certainly known, tho' it is reported it was a Summons to him from the Elector of Bavaria to surrender the City, and that the Elector's Troops were actually on the March to take Possession of it. Be this as it will, the Velt-Marshal has held an extraordinary Council of War upon this Occasion, and tho' the Gates are open, and the Posts pass and repass as usual, yet the Regency has thought fit to shut up the Bank.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 12th say the Circle of Suabia has concluded a Convention of Neutrality with the Elector of Bavaria, who has admitted French Garrisons into the Towns of Donauwert and Ingolstadt.

Those of the 15th from Francfort say, the Preparations for the Marriage of the Prince of Sultzbach and Prince Clement of Bavaria to the two Palatine Princesses are continu'd, and that the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria are expected next Month at Manheim to be present at the Celebration, the former being to give them the Nuptial Benediction; after which they are both to repair to Francfort to assist at the Election of a King of the Romans.

Letters of the 22d from Ratisbon take notice of a Memorial presented to the Elector of Mentz at Francfort by the Ministers of Cologne, Bavaria, the Palatinate and Prussia, whereby they declare, That considering the present State of Affairs in the Empire, they think it proper for this time to suspend the Electoral Suffrage for Bohemia at the next Dyet of Election; That they are very far from any Design to do any Prejudice thereby to the College of Electors or to any of its Members; Nor do they aim in the least to infringe the Golden Bull, but on the contrary to maintain it inviolably as a fundamental Constitution of the Empire.

The Saxon Minister excus'd himself from signing this Memorial, declaring, "That his Court form'd no Scruple as to the Validity of the Suffrage of Bohemia, but only as to the Manner of exercising it."

Letters of the 4th N. S. from Breslau say, they have Advice that the Prussian Army, after having left a Garrison in Oppelen, continu'd its March towards the Mountains, where 'tis so posted, that it may enter into Moravia whenever the King thinks fit: And we are assur'd that a Part of the Austrian Army is with'drawn from Bohemia.

Those of the 30th ult. N. S. from Rome say, that the Impostor who call'd himself a Prince, and was call'd the Great Mogul, and came thither with a Pretence of embracing Christianity, has been carry'd out of the Confines of the Ecclesiastical State, and order'd to set his Foot within it again, on pain of being committed to the Gallies.

Yesterday the States General gave the Government of Breda, vacant by the Death of the Baron de Palandt to the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, Lieutenant-General of Foot, and Governor of Tourmay.

They talk at Francfort of a Partition-Treaty on foot.



YESTE



ESTERDAY arriv'd a French Mail, with the following Advices from Germany in the Paris Alman of Friday last.

*From the Camp at Ips in Middle Austria, Oct. 9. N.S.* Tho' we are at present but Ten Leagues from Vienna, yet our Generals don't seem so much inclin'd to attack that City, as they were at first. They will be attended with no great Difficulty, all the Forces being turn'd towards Vienna. The Austrians, who continue their March, are to go into Moravia, to take possession of that Country; during which the Elector of Bavaria is to advance to Prague, to be King of Bohemia; and at the same time a Body of his is to form the Siege of Egra. On the 2d, when the Elector of Bavaria receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Officers of the Magistracy and Militia at Linz, there were several Discharges from 60 Great Guns there, and extraordinary Marks of Joy. The Count de Saxe arriv'd at Amsteln, and finding a Troop of Hussar Dragoon and Austrian Horse there, he sent 50 of his own Dragoons, and as many Dragoons, with Orders to attack them; they were much superior in Number; when the Half an Hour's Engagement, during which 25 of the Enemy were taken Prisoners, they fled, and abandon'd all their Horses. We hear since, that such was their alarm, that they fled even to the Gates of Vienna.

Sept. 19. The Conde d'Ericeyra, a Member of the Council of War, a Major-General of the King's Army, a Deputy of the Junta of the Three States, Director of the Royal Academy of History, and a Fellow of the Royal Society at London, has just printed an Epic Poem, in Twelve Cantos, intitled *the Henriade*; the Subject of which is *Henry of Braganza advanc'd to Throne of Portugal*. He has prefac'd it with a Dissertation on the Rules of Epick Poetry, and added above 100 Historical Notes, for the Instruction of those Readers who are unacquainted with the Facts mention'd in them. This Work does very great Credit to its Author, who being convinc'd that the Reputation of a Poet is no Disparagement to a Soldier and a Statesman, has always employ'd the Leisure which his important Offices would spare him, to cultivate his happy Genius for Poetry.

#### HOME PORTS.

Amble, Oct. 10. Since our last arrived the Amble, the Friends Goodwill, Sutherland, the John Mary, Willy, and the Doily, Burrell, all from London with Goods. Arrived also 17 Ships from the West Indies with Corn and other Goods, and 76 light Ships. Sailed the Expedition Packet, Clies, London, with all the outward-bound Ships. No ship in Port.

Amble, Oct. 11. Arrived the Panther, Dunn, from London. Sailed his Majesty's Ship the Ruby, from Fowey. This Evening pass'd by the St. Albans, with the Bombs, Transports, and Merchants under their Convoy from Torbay.

Amble, Oct. 11. This Morning pass'd by this Port to the Westward, his Majesty's Ships the St. Albans and Fowey, and three Bombs, with the Transports under their Convoy, with the Wind at N.E.

Oct. 12. Wind N.W. Came in the Robert and Martin; the Benner and Martin, Martin, and the Prince, Winfor, all from Newcastle.

Amble, Oct. 13. Wind N.W. Since my last arrived the John and Mary, Pitton, of and from Guernsey. Sailed the Seven Sisters, Perchaad, of and for London.

Oct. 13. Wind N. N. E. Sailed the Samuel, James, Debake, for New England.

Oct. 13. Wind N.W. Came down and sail'd the Dixon's Bay, Hubbert, for Antigua; the Euclid, Wadham, for Georgia; and the Vernon, Dunn, for America.

Arrived, Naples, the Prince Edward, Dawson, from Liverpool.

Whitehaven, the Olive, Nicholson, from Virginia. Bristol, the Friends Adventure, —, from America.

LONDON, October 15.

Mail of a private Letter from the Hague, Oct. 21.

The Elector of Bavaria resid'd in the Beginning of the Month at the Abbey of Moick, where two Years

ago he had a Conference with his late Imperial Majesty. It was hop'd that his Electoral Highness would have made no Attempts upon this City till the next Campaign, but we begin now to alter our Opinions, a Bavarian Trumpeter having arriv'd here, who on his being carried blindfold to the Veldt Marshal Kevenhuller our Governor, summon'd him to surrender this City on the first Appearance of the Bavarian Troops. In the mean time our Garrison receives almost daily Supplies of Men and Ammunition, and considerable Bodies frequently pass by to join the Queen our Sovereign's Army. We are assur'd, that in a Week's time the Ban and arrier Ban of Hungary will be rais'd, when we hope it will appear, that we are not altogether so void of Force as some People imagine. It must be a great Comfort to the Queen in the midst of her Misfortunes, to see with what Cheerfulness and Loyalty the People venture their Lives and Fortunes in her Service. When some of the Hungarian Nobility took their Leaves of her Majesty on the Rising of the Dyet, one of them made her this Compliment in the Name of the rest: *Madam, we hope to have the Happiness of living, but if Providence should deny us that, we are determin'd to have the Honour of dying your good Subjects.* Count Colorado, Vice Chancellor, remov'd all the Archives from this City, and carried them safely to Presbourg. Couriers pass daily between this Place and Paris, whence some People conclude that a Negotiation is on foot for settling the Tranquility of Germany.

By Letters from Silesia of the 3d of October we are told, that on the 28th past the King of Prussia sign'd a Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive with France, Spain and Bavaria, but as we have this from the Austrian Camp, it may perhaps stand in need of Confirmation. The Armies in that Country now act again vigorously, and many People think there will be an Action before they go into Winter Quarters. The Prussians took possession of the Town of Oppelen with ten thousand Men, but were so harass'd by the Austrian Hussars, Croats, &c. that they were oblig'd to quit it and rejoin the Army. Soon after however they return'd with a greater Force, with such Silence and Expedition, that they surpris'd a hundred Hussars in the Place. It is since rumour'd, that his Prussian Majesty intends to enter Moravia with his Forces, but this meet with no Credit, it being the general Opinion that he will find it necessary to winter in Upper Silesia, for the Security of his new Conquests, and perhaps by that time the Spring comes, things may change their Situation, and his Majesty his Sentiments.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 12th Oct. acquaints us, that the Elector of Bavaria has concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with the Circle of Suabia, a Piece of Intelligence not easily understood, since in that Circle there are a great many Territories belonging to the House of Austria, which we can scarce imagine will be included in this Neutrality. The French Troops under the Command of the Marshal de Maillebois must take up their Winter Quarters in the Palatinate, the Court of Hanover refusing on any Terms to suffer their entering Westphalia.

Paris, Oct. 16. We talk here of the Siege of Vienna in very positive Terms, and as if there was no Doubt to be made of its being immediately undertaken. The Count de Loos, Envoy from the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony, had an Audience of the King lately, in which it is said he acquainted his Majesty with the Motives which had induced his Master to send 10,000 Men into Bohemia. This had been talk'd of before, but it was generally believ'd to be a false Report, whereas now we are assur'd that these Saxon Troops have actually entered Bohemia, but for what Purpose is not very certain. We are still flatter'd with great Hopes from M. Bull's Negotiations. It is said, that the Proposals he is charg'd with are of such a Nature as can scarce fail of giving Satisfaction, and yet there are some People here who say that these are only Pretences to keep up the Spirits of the People, under the heavy Load of their Taxes and the disagreeable Sight of immense Sums passing daily out of the Kingdom. Actions 2005.

I believe I shall shortly write you some extraordinary News from this Place, the Government seems determin'd to be in a Condition of defending itself, and of taking such a Share in the Transactions of Europe as may suit with the Interest of this State. A very solid Answer has been return'd to a Memorial presented by his Prussian Majesty's Minister in relation to the new Suice, importing, that since in this Memorial it is own'd that the Works which are carrying on are in the Territories of the States, they can see no Reason for discontinuing it; that as to any Prejudice his Prussian Majesty's Sub-

jects may receive thereby, it does not appear either from Reason or from Facts so much as probable; that as the stopping these Works would be prejudicial to the Property of private Persons who have contracted for the Performance of them, their High Mightinesses cannot conceive that it would be just to put a Stop to it, but that if, contrary to their present Apprehensions, it should be clearly made out that his Prussian Majesty's Subjects are really detrimented by these Works, Compensation shall be made them.

Mr. Trevor, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majesty, has presented a Memorial demanding an Escort for the King his Master thro' the Dominions of the States, to which was annex'd the following Rout, from Bentheim to Couranten-Paal, Duden, Holten, Deventer, Appeldoorn, Milligen, Voorthuyzen, Amersfoort, Huyster Heyden, Utrecht, Hermelen, Bodegrave, Gouda, de Scheui, Rotterdam, Schiedam, Maastrandsluys, Rosenburgh, Briel, Helvoetsluys; and accordingly Orders were immediately issued for the March of proper Detachments to their respective Posts.

Extra of a Letter from Bourdeaux, Oct. 17. N.S.

We hear from Spain, that one Privateer had carry'd in four good Prizes; one a Ship laden with Provision from Ireland; one from New-England with Tarr; one with Rice; and a fourth, whose Cargo is not yet known; and to be sure many others must follow, for now all their Privateers are out.

On Monday Se'nnight Robert Soresbie, Esq; was chosen Mayor of Newcastle for the Year ensuing; William Cuthbert, Esq; Recorder; and John Ord, Esq; Sheriff; and on Friday last Matthew Ridley, Esq; was re-chosen Governor of the Merchants Company without Opposition.

We hear his Majesty was to set out from Hanover as Yesterday Morning, and is expected here on Tuesday next.

Yesterday Mr. Harrison, first Lieutenant of the Russell, a 70 Gun Ship, was appointed Commander of the Lightning Bomb. And

Mr. Hamilton, Grandson to the Earl of Abercorn, is to succeed M. Harrison in the Russell.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when eighteen Prisoners were try'd, of whom four were Capitally Convicted; viz. James Buquois and Joseph Allen, for robbing Mr. Wells on the Highway, near Stoke-Newington; Mary Page, for stealing Goods to a great Value out of the House of Mr. Rice Price; and William Quaire, for robbing Richard Dance in St. James's Park.

Seven were cast for Transportation, and Seven Acquitted.

Mr. Wilson, of the oldest Lottery-office, Charing-cross, having secur'd by his Subscription a large Quantity of Tickets in the present Lottery, is thereby enabled to supply the Town with them on the most reasonable Terms, either in Parcels or single ones. His Method of dividing Tickets into Shares, so advantageous to small Adventurers, having been attended in all Lotteries past with surprising Success to the Purchasers, occasions every Day more than other a universal Demand for them. As this Lottery consists of 10000 Tickets less than any former one since the Year 1713, besides seventeen capital Prizes more than were in the last, all of them from 5000 l. to 500 l. each, it is more than probable Tickets will be much dearer before the Drawing, which the Act of Parliament directs shall begin sooner this Year than the last.

The extraordinary Success which Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, sold at Hazard's Lottery-Office fronting Stationers-Hall, have met with in former Lotteries, occasions every Day a very large Demand for them in the present; where Tickets and Shares are sold at the lowest Prices. Authentic Numerical and Register Books are kept open at the said Office; and Gentlemen, &c. who register their Tickets at this Office, may be certain of having the earliest Notice sent them of their Success (expressing the Hour when each Number was drawn) if in or nigh Town, and by the first Post to any Part of England.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge	Morning	Evening
	02 24	01 52

Bank Stock, 140. India, 158 1-half. South Sea, 104. Old Annuity, 112 3-4ths to 1-half. New ditto, 111 1-4th to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 100 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 90. London Assurance, 11 1-8th. African, 10. India Bonds, 41 3/4 to



5. Premium. Bank Circulation, 2l. 12s. 6d. Prem.  
Salt Talties, 1 l. 10s. 6d. Prem. English Copper, 3l. 15s.  
Welsh ditto, 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer  
Orders, 10l. 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th.  
Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112.

### To my Worthy Countrymen and Brother Freeholders.

Being inform'd, That several Persons are very industrious, by false and deceitful Insinuations, to lessen the Regard that you are pleas'd to have for my Conduct in Parliament, I think myself oblig'd in Vindication of my Character to assert, that in every Publick Emergency I have constantly acted from a disinterested and unbiass'd Principle, and steadily adher'd to that Side of the Question, which, upon a View of all Circumstances, appear'd to me the most conducive to the general Welfare of the Nation.

And as it has likewise been artfully suggested to my Prejudice, that I do not intend myself to represent you in Parliament, but design underhand and treacherously to transfer my Interest at the Time of the Election to some other Gentleman, I do hereby solemnly declare, that this Report is false and groundless, and that such a mean, ungenerous Project never once entered my Thoughts, nor was ever proposed or hinted to me by any Person whatever.

And therefore I hope you will not suffer yourselves to be impos'd upon and inveigled by such fallacious and disingenuous Artifices, but will favour me with your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, which I shall ever account the truest and greatest Honour, that can be conferr'd upon,

GENTLEMEN,  
Thursk, Your most obliged,  
Oct. 6. 1741. Faithful Servant and Countryman,  
CHO. TURNER.

Bank, June 1, 1741.  
Whereas JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is suppos'd to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be again according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

### This Day are Publish'd, PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, ACTA GERMANICA: OR, THE Literary Memoirs of GERMANY, &c.

Being an abridg'd COLLECTION of what is most valuable and really useful, not only in the several Literary Acts, published in different Parts of Germany and the North, [as, the Miscellanea Curiosa of the Imperial Society at Vienna; the Collection of the Brellaw Society; the Acta Euditorum of Litzig; the Miscellanea Berolinensia; Acta Hainiensia; Acta Literaria & Scientiarum Suevica; Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis P. tropolitanae;] but likewise in the several Academical Theses, or Dissertations in the several Faculties, at the Universities all over Germany, &c.

Done from the LATIN and HIGH-DUTCH,  
By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

Illustrated with a Variety of Copper-Plates.  
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By THO. STACKHOUSE, A.M.

Vicar of Eenhham, Berks.

Author of The New HISTORY of the HOLY BIBLE,  
both Old and New Testament.

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Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments  
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Col. II. 8.

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